permitted to import pulses under Advance Licensing Scheme) and the value of foreign exchange earned there of during the last two years and the current financial year is as under:-

Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs .inCrores)
1994-95	50507	90.41
1995-96	61196	131.79
1996-97 (April, 1996)	5473	12.71

(c) Exports of pulses are subject to licensing. In 1995-96 against an export ceiling of 10,000 MT, about 6362 MT of pulses were exported. The export of such meagre quantity of pulses has been permitted to maintain India's presence in the International market. This small quantity i.e. 6362 MT represents about 0.04% of the production of pulses in the country, the export of which has a negligible effect on the domestic availability of pulses.

असंगठित क्षेत्र की समस्यायें

762. **श्री नागमणि:** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) असंगठित श्रम की समस्याओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार इन्हें किस प्रकार से हल करने का विचार रखती है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने असंगठित क्षेत्र के इन मजदूरों के कल्याण हेतु और उन्हें सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपलब्ध कराने हेतु कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है अथवा तैयार करने का विचार रखती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री एम० अरूणाचलम): (क) से (ग) असंगठित श्रम की कुछ आम समस्याएं ये हैं:—

1. अल्परोजगार की गंभीर घटना।
2. निम्न सामूहिक सौदेकारी शक्ति।
3. नियोजक-कर्मचारी के मध्य सुदृढ़ संबंधों की कमी।
4. कार्यस्थल की फैली हुई प्रकृति।

ऐसे कर्मकारों पर लागू श्रम कानूनों के अलावा स्वास्थ्य, आवास, सामाजिक सुरक्षा, शैक्षिक और आमोद प्रमोद सुविधाओं आदि जैसे क्षेत्रों में समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए सरकार ने कतिपय श्रेणियों के असंगठित कर्मकारों के लिए कल्याण निधियां स्थापित की हैं।

भवन एवं अन्य निर्माण कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन और सेवा शर्तें) अध्यादेश और भवन और अन्य निर्माण कर्मकार कल्याण उपकर अध्यादेश को प्रतिस्थापित करने के लिए संसद के वर्तमान सत्र में लोक सभा में दो विधेयक पेश किये गये हैं।

कृषि कर्मकारों के हितों की रक्षा और उनका कल्याण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार और विधान बनाने पर भी विचार कर रही है।

Unofficial Trade with Pakistan

763. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitsm captioned "Concern over unofficial trade with Pakistan" as reported in Statesman dated the 14th June, 1996;

(b) if so, whether the unofficial trade between India and Pakistan is several times higher than the official trade; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to boost official trade with Pakistan and to check the unofficial trade between both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to make any reliable assessment of the volume of unofficial trade.

(c) Trade between India and Pakistan is hampered by Pakistan government's restrictive policy on imports from India. Pakistan allows imports from India against a unilateral list of 573 items, many of which do not have a real export

potential. While India has granted Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to Pakistan is yet to accord similar status to India in contravention of its GATT/ WTO obligations. Expansion of trade with Pakistan will depend mainly on Pakistan granting MFN status to India.

Import of coal

764. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of coking and non-coking coal imported during the last two years;

(b) whether these imports have increased over the last few years;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the action Government is contemplating to check the dependence on imported coking and non-coking coal in future while the country has vast coal reserves available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (c) According to the statistics available in the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the total quantity of various types of coal imported into the country during the year 1994-95 and 1995-96 were as follows:

(Figures in lakh tonnes)
(Data provisional)

Year	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal	Other Coal including coks, etc.	Total
1994-95	101.58	5.74	6.60	113.92
1995-96	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	132.26*

* Grade-wise break-up of imports for 1995-96 is not available.

The domestic coking coal production Has not been able to keep up with the increase in demand from the steel sector.

(d) Import of coking coal required for metallurgical purposes cannot be totally eliminated, since these a're also required for blending with indigenous coal on quality considerations. The country also has limited reserves of coking coal as well as the superior grades of non-coking coals. However, steps are being taken to augment indigenous production of coking coal as well as non-coking coals to the extent practicable. These include the following:—

(i) Opening up of new mines and increasing efficiency and productivity in existing mines by modernisation, application of new technologies and ensuring timely availability of inputs and infrastructual facilities.

(ii) Partial de-regulation of coal prices is likely to improve internal resource generation of coal companies which will enable new projects to be taken up. It will also improve the financial viability of new mining projects.

(iii) The capital base of Coal India Limited has been restructured to enable it to raise additional financial resources from the capital markets which are required to add new coal production capacity.

(iv) Steps are being taken in co-ordination with the Railways to remove the transportation bottlenecks in such coalfield areas which have potential for enhanced production.

(v) Steps are being taken to remove the bottlenecks in land acquisition.

(vi) Private sector companies engaged in production. of iron and steel, cement and generation, of power have been permitted to take up coal mining. This is expected to increase domestic coal production.